

PROCEEDINGS
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AN ALGERIAN JULID IN AMERICA.

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN.

In previous communications in these Proceedings (1921, 34, pp. 81-84, and 1922, 35, pp. 7-10), the author indicated that all members of the family Julidae in its restricted sense heretofore known to occur in North America are identical with common European species which are still often brought over in soil about imported plants. In material recently sent to me for identification by Mr. G. W. Goldsmith and said by him to be common in the hothouses at Colorado Springs, Col., were males and females of a species distinct from any previously recorded from this country as well as from any known in Europe. Thinking it undoubtedly an imported form, however, I sent specimens of it to Dr. Brolemann of France for his opinion. He recognized them as representing an Algerian species which he had himself described in 1897 from a single male specimen under the name *Julus africanus*. The species had not been subsequently found in Africa or elsewhere. This species, which should be added to the list of Julidae occurring in North America as given in my previous papers above cited, now stands as follows:

Diploiulus africanus (Brolemann).

1897. *Julus (Anaploiulus) africanus*. Brolemann, Ann. Sci. Nat., ser. 8, 4, p. 271, figs. 39-41.

The following key, based upon superficial characters, will aid in separating the species of Julidae now known to be more or less established in North America.

1. Last dorsal plate prolonged in a process extending well beyond the anal valves.....*Ophyiulus pilosus* (Newport).
- Last dorsal plate not thus prolonged.....2.
2. Vertex of head with two setigerous foveolae; a double band of white or yellowish color along dorsum.....*Brachyiulus pusillus* (Leach).

- Vertex of head lacking setigerous foveolae; no double light band along dorsum.....3.
- 3. Repugnatorial pore closely embraced by suture, lying in front of level of latter; length 22-40 mm.

Diploiulus londinensis coeruleocinctus (Wood).

- Repugnatorial pore free from suture and lying clearly behind it; smaller forms.
- 4. Metazonite convex and bulging, its striae deep, complete, and close-set; ocelli convex and sharply defined; length up to 23 mm.

Diploiulus africanus (Brolemann).

- Metazonite not convex, nearly on a level with the prozonite, its striae well separated and less deep; ocelli flat and poorly defined, often more or less confluent; length 10-16 mm.

Diploiulus luscus (Meinert).